

142 Count T. Salvadori *on two Birds from the Fiji Islands.*

Trochilus brasiliensis, D'Orb. & Lafr. Syn. Av. ii. p. 32, sp. 28.

Hab. Yuracares, Guarayos.

A mutilated skin, without any tail, but apparently belonging to *P. pygmæus*. The ticket bears the number 376.

THRENETES LEUCURUS.

Trochilus leucurus, Linn. Syst. Nat. i. p. 190; D'Orb. & Lafr. Syn. Av. ii. p. 32, sp. 29.

Hab. Yuracares.

A single specimen of D'Orbigny's is in the Museum.

POLYTMUS VIRESCENS.

Trochilus thaumantias, Linn. Syst. Nat. i. p. 190.

Trochilus viridis, D'Orb. & Lafr. Syn. Av. ii. p. 32, sp. 30.

Hab. Moxos.

An adult specimen, mounted, of this species.

OREOTROCHILUS ESTELLÆ.

Trochilus estella, D'Orb. & Lafr. Syn. Av. ii. p. 32, sp. 31; D'Orb. Voy. Ois. p. 376, t. lxi. f. 1.

Hab. La Paz.

Represented by the type specimen, mounted.

OREOTROCHILUS ADELÆ.

Trochilus adela, D'Orb. & Lafr. Syn. Av. ii. p. 33, sp. 32; D'Orb. Voy. Ois. p. 377, pl. lxi. f. 2.

Hab. Chuquisaca.

Represented by the type specimen, mounted.

XI.—Notes on two Birds from the Fiji Islands.

By T. SALVADORI, C.M.Z.S.

I HAVE lately had the opportunity of examining specimens of two interesting birds, recently described, from the Fiji Islands. They belong to Count Turati's collection.

Two specimens, male and female, are labelled, in Mr. Layard's handwriting, "*Rhipidura albicollis*, Layard, N'Gila, Taviuni, Fiji." This name is to be found in 'The Ibis,' 1876,

p. 149, and in the P. Z. S. 1876, p. 493. Although there is no description nor reference, I suppose that the bird so named is the one previously described with the name of *Rhipidura albogularis*, Layard, P. Z. S. 1875, pp. 29, 434. I do not know if the name of *albigularis* has been changed into that of *albicollis* by mistake or on purpose. Dr. Finsch has already hinted (P. Z. S. 1876, p. 20) that the name of *albigularis* cannot stand, which is quite true, as there is a *Muscylva albogularis*, Less. Zool. du Voy. de Bélang. p. 264 (= *Rhipidura albigula*, Hodgs. in Gray's Zool. Misc. 1844, p. 84). I also wish to point out that neither can the name *Rhipidura albicollis* be used for Layard's species, as Vieillot has described a *Platyrhynchos albicollis* (N. D. xxvii. p. 13), which, according to Dr. Pucheran (Arch. Mus. H. N. vii. p. 358; Hartl. J. f. Orn. 1855, p. 426) is the same as *Rhipidura fuscoventris*, Franklin, a species which must stand as *Rhipidura albicollis* (Vieill.). After all this it is evident that *R. albigularis* or *albicollis*, Layard, must be called by some other name; and I propose that of *Rhipidura layardi*, which I have already attached to the specimens in Count Turati's collection.

The other bird to which I wish to refer is *Lamprolia minor*, which has been mentioned by Mr. Layard (Ibis, 1876, p. 155). After stating that it has been quite lately discovered on Vanua Levu by Mr. Kleinschmidt (who proposed to call it *L. minor*), Mr. Layard says that it "resembles *L. victoriæ*, but is about a third smaller; and the head is entirely covered with the brilliant blue feathers." I have compared one male of this species, procured by Mr. Kleinschmidt on Vanua Levu, with two specimens, male and female, of *L. victoriæ* from Taviuni, obtained by the same collector. Now, on comparison, it does not appear that there is any difference about the head, as the brilliant blue feathers entirely cover the head of the males of both species; but the *L. minor*, besides being much smaller, may be distinguished by the white on the two middle tail-feathers reaching nearly to the tip, while in *L. victoriæ* the white does not go so far towards the tip, so that the black end is more extended. The following are the dimensions of the two species:—

	Length.	Wing.	Tail.	Bill from	Tarsus.
	millim.	millim.	millim.	front. millim.	millim.
<i>Lamprolia minor</i>	117	62	41	12	19
<i>Lamprolia victoriæ</i>	140	83	45*	13	23

Turin, Zoological Museum, Nov. 2nd, 1876.

XII.—*On the Contents of a fourth Box of Birds from Hakodadi, in Northern Japan.* By R. SWINHOE, F.R.S.

I HAVE now to report upon a fourth box of birds received from Mr. T. W. Blakiston, of Hakodadi, North Japan, containing thirty-four specimens, together with additional notes, dated 30th June, 1876. I will continue my numbers, as before, from where I last left off (*Ibis*, 1876, p. 335). The last number noted was 142; but as no. 135, *Uragus sibiricus*, was wrongly identified, as appears from the present series, we must erase it, and commence by repeating the last number.

142. *CIRCUS SPILONOTUS*, Kaup.

A male, in immature plumage, marked "Awomori (North Japan), 18th April, 1876, ♂ $21\frac{1}{2} \times 17$."

A female Merlin (*Falco æsalon*), from Yedo, is also sent. Mr. Blakiston speaks of having some Owls, and asks if Whitely was right in giving *Syrnium rufescens*, T. & S., from Hakodadi. Whitely's specimens were without doubt correctly identified.

There is a specimen of *Pipastes agilis*, Sykes, which was procured at Yokohama, and one of *Oreocinclla aurea*, from the same locality, with the remark "very common in the market of Yokohama in winter." Mr. Blakiston also asks "Does *Muscicapa gularis* exist as a species, or are birds so called only females (*Cyanoptila cyanomelæna*)?" There is no doubt in my mind that the former name has been applied to the female of the latter species (see P. Z. S. 1871, p. 380).

A Japanese Jay, sent from Yokohama, is *Garrulus japonicus*, Bp. This species does not seem to occur at Hakodadi, where its place appears to be taken by *G. brandti*.

* Dr. Finsch gives only 38–40 millims. for the length of the tail.